

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed New York
HERALD.

Volume XXXVI. No. 263

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.
—BLUE BEARD.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET
FANTASIES OF HUPPERT DUMPT. Matinee at 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th ave.
—THE LITTLE DETROIT.

WOODS' MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 20th st.—Perform-
ances afternoon and evening.—LEAD, THE FISHBONE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—BENTHA, THE SWING
MACHINE GIRL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and
Houston sts.—CARL, THE FIDDLER.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 5th av. and 23d st.—
COFFY GOOFY.

STADT THEATRE, 45 and 47 Bowery.—THE POSTILLION
OF LOUJMEAU.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—
THE NEW DRAMA OF DIVORCE.

GLOBE THEATRE, 72d Broadway.—NEGRO ECONOMY.
SULEIKES, &c. Matinee at 2 1/2.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 72d Broadway.—KELLY
& LEON'S MINSTRELS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, corner of Fourteenth street
and Broadway.—NEGRO ACTS—SULEIKES, HALLER, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 555 Broadway.—
THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 321 st., between 5th
and 6th sts.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—
NEGRO ECONOMY, SULEIKES, &c.

STEINWART HALL, Fourteenth street.—VOCAL AND
INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

TWENTY-EIGHT STREET OPERA HOUSE, corner
Broadway—NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—TARDOROS THOMAS'
SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.

GLOBE THEATRE, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.—YACHT
EXHIBITION.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION, Third avenue
and City Hall street.—Open day and evening.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, September 20, 1871.

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The End of the Political Turmoil—Will It Satisfy the People?

Some very curious features developed themselves in the city complications yesterday; features which cannot fail to awaken serious reflections in the minds of all intelligent people. The situation may be thus summed up—on the one side General McClellan has declined the appointment of City Comptroller tendered him by Mayor Hall, and Richard O'Gorman, Counsel to the Corporation, has addressed a communication to the Mayor, advising him to make no other appointment, but to withdraw his notice to the various departments, and to treat Connolly as Comptroller *de facto* if he does not regard him as Comptroller *de jure*. "It seems to me," says the Corporation Counsel, "that you should be governed in this matter more by considerations of expediency and sound policy than by those merely of strict legal power and right;" and he proceeds to argue that the prolonged legal controversy to which a contest for the Comptrollership would unquestionably lead, would occasion financial difficulties and complications, prolong the public excitement and sense of insecurity, and cause great damage to the city treasury and to the public creditors. On the other side, the Committee of Seventy adopted a set of resolutions endorsing the appointment of Andrew H. Green as Deputy Comptroller, calling on all good citizens to give him their moral support as guardian of the public funds of the city, and pledging the committee to aid him pecuniarily and by counsel in all lawful ways to retain his position. Armed with these resolutions a sub-committee waited upon Deputy Green and Comptroller Connolly, the latter of whom assured his visitors of his determination not to be sacrificed by his associates in the city government, bigger rogues than himself, without dragging them down with him, and pledged himself to let the citizens know all the workings of the Comptroller's office and who were interested in them. In addition to this we have a remarkable and scarcely credible statement from the plaintiff in the city injunction case, to the effect that Connolly has placed in the hands of the Committee of Seventy proofs which establish his own criminality and that of other members of the government, and has promised to make restitution of all he "owes" to the city out of his private fortune. Finally, an evening paper announces—first, that Connolly has lodged his resignation in the hands of Messrs. Havemeyer and Tilden, as a security to his new friends that he will not cheat them by removing Deputy Green or resuming the duties and powers of his office; and, secondly, that Peter B. Sweeney endorses the appointment of Mr. Green, and advises Mayor Hall to accept the situation.

Now what is to be the upshot of all this? Mayor Hall will probably act upon the advice of the Corporation Counsel, cease all attempts to remove Connolly and again recognize him as City Comptroller. The injunction against the city may be removed by Judge Barnard, on the ground that Deputy Green is practically Comptroller, and the wheels of the municipal machine will again be set in motion. The Committee of Seventy will continue to meet, to talk and to resolve; the razor-strop journalists will keep up their cry of frauds and their promises of developments in order to bring a few dollars into their empty pockets through the sale of their papers, and by the time the fall election comes on a new city ring will be formed to contest the possession of the municipal spoils with the old Tammany Ring. We unhesitatingly denounce this whole business as a shameful fraud upon the people of New York, who have demanded an investigation into the alleged plunder of the city treasury and the punishment of the public robbers. Every good citizen approved of the legal steps taken before Judge Barnard to prevent the further depletion of the city treasury, and when the judgment was rendered and the Court fixed upon Comptroller Connolly a criminal responsibility for frauds "of the character of highway robbery" the sentiment of the people of New York, outside political jobbers, place-holders and place-hunters, was unanimous in favor of his instant removal from office. The Chief Magistrate of the city, whose duty it was to act in the matter, took such steps as were then within his reach to get rid of the unfaithful officer and to fill his place with a man whose character and competency were unquestionable and unquestioned. Every friend of reform should have joined in the effort to drive Connolly from the Finance Department; but, instead of this, through the intrigues of those who desired to turn the disgrace of the city to their own political profit and advancement, a compromise and alliance was made with the tainted official, and a plot was concocted by which the efforts of the Mayor could be defeated and Connolly retained in office. The pretended object was the exposure of other city officials, who were said to be implicated with Connolly, and against whom he was to turn "State's evidence." The real object was to break the Tammany Ring, through the aid of Connolly, and to form another "Ring" in its place. No person could believe or affirm that General McClellan would not have made a thorough and effective investigation into the affairs of the Comptroller's office, or that he would have screened any guilty party, no matter whom he might be. But he would not have answered the purpose of the politicians who are endeavoring to ride into power on the excitement of the hour; he would not have lent himself to keep up that excitement to subserve political ends. So Connolly was taken in hand by Samuel J. Tilden, a democratic politician whose merits have not been recognized by the Tammany Ring; by ex-Mayor Havemeyer, a respectable citizen, but nevertheless a politician of the anti-Tammany stripe; by Rufus Andrews, a notorious political wire-puller, and the result was the appointment of Andrew H. Green as Deputy Comptroller and the retention of Connolly in office. As we have before said, Mr. Green is, no doubt, an honest and competent man, but we warn our citizens that the whole reform movement, under the bargains and schemes of the politicians, is likely to be defeated; that the threatened developments will probably be used as a political weapon until after election, and will then be heard of no more.

The Herald has for years denounced the corruptions of politicians of all shades in the city government, and has demanded investigation, retribution and reform. At the same time we have warned the people that the needy English Bohemians and political adventurers who have recently been so clamorous in their outcry against municipal frauds were only using the popular excitement for their own unworthy ends. The result has justified our prediction. There was a direct, legal and peaceable way out of all our difficulties, with a certainty of bringing dishonest officials to punishment. That way was to strengthen the hands of the Chief Magistrate in his efforts to rid the departments of dishonest men and to place officers of established integrity in their places. There should never have been any compromise with self-acknowledged rogues. It is a disgrace to the city to suffer the name of Richard B. Connolly to be attached to its securities or to endure his presence in a city department. It is deplorable to find the advice given to the Chief Magistrate of a great city like New York to "be governed by considerations of expediency" rather than by considerations of "legal power and right." We believe that the people will disapprove of any such compromising policy. If Mayor Hall thinks proper to accept the situation it will no doubt be to save the city from embarrassment, and to prove that he is fearless of any investigation to be made by the chosen representatives of the Committee of Seventy. He may probably be right, although we believe that it would have been more worthy the character and dignity of a great city like New York to have insisted first and foremost upon the unqualified withdrawal of the present Comptroller from office. The termination now reached appears to us not only to establish a precedent which may bring forth evil fruit in the future, but in the present to threaten the defeat of the popular will and the virtual triumph of dishonest public officers.

Mr. O'GORMAN in his letter to the Mayor attempts to throw oil on the troubled waters; but they refuse to be still. The best way to calm them is to throw "Oily Dick" overboard. Germany and Russia—The Shadow of War Again. In the HERALD of this morning will be found an announcement to the effect that the German army is to be restored to a peace footing immediately and its effective strength reduced to four hundred thousand men. This, it must be admitted, is encouraging news to those who believe in peace. At the same time we cannot overlook some facts of importance which point the other way. The Russian press grows savagely at Russia, and charges her with bad faith and ingratitude. Russia evidently feels that she has been sold, as Austria and France were sold, by Bismarck. Austria has sent a circular to her representatives at foreign courts, informing them of the results of the Gastein Conference, and instructing them to assure the governments to which they are severally accredited that the negotiations concluded between Austria and Germany are in the interests of peace. We wait now to hear what Bismarck says. In a few days more we shall know exactly what was done at Gastein and at Salzburg. Not till then and not till Bismarck has said his say in the matter will it be safe to pronounce a verdict. In the meantime it does look as if Russia had been fooled and sold. An alliance offensive and defensive, it is almost safe to say, has been concluded between Austria and Germany. Whatever else may flow from the alliance this must flow from it—Russia will have to fight and win, or she will be effectually cut off from the object of her long-cherished ambition. Constantinople will no longer float before her vision as a possible prize. German unity is a great fact; but German unity is not yet completed. Austrian Germany, sooner or later, will be annexed to the empire; and the Hapsburgs may find compensation on the Lower Danube. There are certain provinces on the Baltic which in faith are Lutheran and which in speech are German. These provinces, which now groan under the yoke of Russia, must also become part of the German empire. Germany has bought over Austria to her side. Is Russia prepared to see Bismarck cut and carve Europe at will? Russia, we know, has been courting France; but France cannot be to her of much service. A few hours more and we shall know whether it is to be peace or another devastating war. So far as we can see Bismarck is playing another of his bold games, and the chances seem to be in his favor.

The City Improvements—How Will They Be Affected by the Present Trouble? Taking it for granted that the rule of the Tammany Ring is expiring and that there will be a change in the city government, it becomes a matter of the deepest interest to consider how this may affect the great improvements projected and partly carried out by the Tammany leaders. The property holders, business men and citizens generally must be concerned about this. None will be satisfied if these improvements should be abandoned, or even long suspended. To make this great metropolis beautiful, healthful and attractive, even by the expenditure of a large sum of money, should be the aim of whoever may succeed our present rulers. That will add to its prosperity and wealth, and will repay over and over again, in the end, the amount expended. Let no mistaken policy of economy, then, interfere with these improvements. With all the frauds and stupendous extravagance of the Tammany leaders who have held the city government these men must be accorded the credit of grand designs to beautify New York. Admitting that their object was selfish, that they expended more money than needed, and that they made use of the works they undertook to enrich themselves, that does not change the character of these works or make them the less necessary. These improvements can be carried out under an honest city government, without squandering the public money and with a strict accountability for every dollar expended. We hope the reformers, if we are ever to have the good fortune to see reformers in power, will not lose sight of these facts, but will carry out the magnificent works already projected.

THE BEST WAY to get at the whole secret of the Ring is to prosecute the fellows who squeezed the municipal "test" so rudely in their heavy bills for furnishing the County Court House. They are pretty likely to equal if they themselves are "squeezed."

After the Contractors. Corporation Counsel O'Gorman has made a movement in the right direction. In a letter to Mayor Hall which we publish to-day he suggests that in view of the recent decision of Judge Barnard, which gives a judicial sanction to the prevalent rumors of gross extravagance in the bills of various contractors against the city, legal steps should be taken by the Corporation to recover the money paid on such bills if sufficient evidence of fraud can be obtained to sustain action. The Mayor, in his reply, reminds Mr. O'Gorman that, as the head of the Law Department, he has the full discretion to bring any action at law which he may deem desirable in the interest of the city, and declares he has entire confidence in the Corporation Counsel's judgment in the matter. It therefore remains for Mr. O'Gorman to act promptly upon his own suggestion, and to institute suits at once to compel Andrew Garvey, Ingersoll, the New York Printing Company and others to disgorge some portion of the enormous sums they have managed to draw out of the city treasury. This admirable step will answer a double purpose; it will recover back some of the money out of which the city has been plundered, and it will, in all probability, extort from the contractors valuable and interesting information as to the alleged "divisions" made by them with city officials. It may afford the people an opportunity of ascertaining how much truth there is in the current rumor that no bill against the city could go through the Comptroller's office until it had been purchased or "plucked" by parties inside the department. But we would suggest to Mr. O'Gorman that he should go a step further, and institute legal proceedings against Comptroller Connolly for the recovery of the plunder which he is supposed to have secured out of the department over which he presides, and which, in fact, according to Mr. Foley's statement, he acknowledges to have pocketed. The Corporation Counsel, in the wide discretion given to him, has full power to commence such a suit, and he has the *quasi* judicial opinion of Judge Barnard to warrant the action. By all means let Mr. O'Gorman sue the New York Printing Company, Garvey, Ingersoll & Co., without delay; but do not suffer Connolly to escape. The people will look anxiously for the commencement of the promised suits.

READ FOLEY, THE TERRIBLE, on Richard the Slippery, in another column.

Political Reform—What Is to Be Hoped from It?

The question of political reform, as a communication in another column suggests, is a hobby that has been ridden by political "outs" for two centuries in every country where there was liberty and enlightenment enough to permit politicians to do plastering and furnishing jobs, without risking their heads. It is only in despotic countries, like Russia, Germany, or France under the old Napoleon, that politicians cannot enrich themselves at the expense of the people. The plastering job, if performed in St. Petersburg, would doubtless have subjected the contractor to the knout, and the carpet furnishing arrangement, if it had fallen under the jurisdiction of the old Napoleon, would have been punished by the summary execution of Ingersoll along with the delinquent quartermasters of the army. Frederick the Great of Prussia would have tied Connolly and Keyser together and swung them off the lofty battlements of Königsberg if they had carried on their plumbing game in his time and country; but here, under a cry for reform, the guilty are to be simply replaced by those who will have fully as good a chance to steal and are blessed with a much hungrier edge of appetite. Those who have done the stealing, and all others so unfortunate as to be suspected, are to be politically decapitated by a law-observing and perfectly respectable mob, gadded to cool and calculating indignation by the cry of political reform; and immediately another crew are put in office, who, under the very lead of the so-called reformers, go to work stealing as hard as ever their predecessors did. While we are to have a change let us see that the change is an improvement. Let us have true, honest men, of undoubted integrity, returned to our Legislature this fall and appointed to fill the places of those to be decapitated; and when we have done that let us trust to a merciful Providence that they will not fall before the temptations of the Treasury and be worse than the old gorged birds of the Ring.

ACCORDING TO ST. FOLEY, sinner Connolly made a new departure yesterday. St. Foley declares that the penitent Comptroller confessed his seventy deadly sins to the seventy venerable absovers and inquisitors of the citizens' reform junta, and expressed his willingness to go to Sing Sing if the other municipal ringers would bear him company. Misery loves company, although we can't say that Connolly loves the "Ringers."

GREELEY VS. MURPHY.—Mr. Greeley has at last relieved his laboring mind in reference to Collector Murphy, and the budget of specifications brought forward against him as a Tammany confederate, a supporter of Andy Johnson and an opponent of negro suffrage, is a law to contemplate. But how stands Mr. Greeley himself on his war record, beginning with his justification of secession and coming down to his present efforts to get up a one-horse Presidential ticket of republican bolters against General Grant? This question may be answered by the simple remark that the main point with a party man is not so much what he has been as what he is. We presume, however, that the Republican State Convention of the 27th inst., at Saratoga Springs, will settle the question between Murphy and Greeley; but we think it probable that the decision will involve a "new departure" by Mr. Greeley.

IT IS WELL KNOWN that Mr. Green, the Deputy Comptroller, recently gave a batch of documents from his office to the Committee of Seventy. It is now intimated by Mr. Green's friends that those documents strongly implicate high officials of the city government. Why, then, are they not published? Why did not Mr. Green give them directly to the public through the newspapers, instead of consigning them to the Committee of Seventy, which, while comprising in the main many honest men, is not so zealous in the performance of its duties as it should be, and is, moreover, already giving evidence of being moved by a

clique of shrewd and unprincipled politicians at its back? Let us have all these implicating documents published at once, just as they are, without erasure or addition, no matter whom they implicate.

The Remedy that Popular Clamor Proposes.

Popular clamor, represented by one or two partisan newspapers, now demands the unseating of every official at the head of the important departments of the city government. Popular clamor in this case, as usual, is deaf to the voice of reason. It is the same kind of popular clamor that a lynching party or a vigilance committee represents. It hangs two or three men for horse stealing and finds the next day that at least one of them was innocent. It makes no distinction between the innocent and guilty, and is too hasty to resort to a deliberate trial of the accused until after they are hanged. Now, while we hold that some of the accused officials are guilty—guilty in the first degree—we contend that others may be and most probably are innocent. It is blind injustice, therefore, to decapitate the whole body on the evidence that convicts only one.

And as the offices are to be filled we would fain know before they are rendered vacant who is to fill them. The voice of the people only a few months ago called these very men to the places which the voice of the people, as the partisan newspapers aforesaid now contend, is calling upon them to resign. Who will be put in their places and how will the new incumbents be chosen? Will the voice of the people be heard through the polls on the subject, or through a mysterious and secret working committee of seventy, or through the one-man utterances of Mr. Havemeyer? Let these matters be settled before we hastily proceed to judgment.

A NEW AND MOST SEASONABLE PROPOSITION comes from the Corporation Counsel. It is to prosecute the men who have charged such large sums for plastering, plumbing and furnishing. This idea will be readily accepted by the people, and we call upon the prosecuting authorities of the city to commence the suits at once.

General Butler's Up-Hill Fight—Another Orthodox Manifesto Against Him.

General Butler, we fear, has too many irons in the fire to come up to time for Governor in Massachusetts; but he has evidently alarmed the tight-laced orthodox radicals of the old Bay State with his unlooked-for successes in the election of Butler delegates to the coming regular Republican State Convention. So the old-school managers have found it necessary to bring Senators Sumner and Wilson to the rescue against the audacious hero of Fort Fisher. And so the Boston Journal and Daily Advertiser says:—"We have seen Senators Sumner and Wilson, and are authorized by them to say that they deeply regret and deplore the extraordinary canvass which General Butler has precipitated on the Commonwealth, and especially the attacks which he has volunteered against the existing State government and the republican party of Massachusetts; and that, in their opinion, his nomination as Governor would be hostile to the best interests of the Commonwealth and of the republican party."

There you have it; and if that don't settle this *enfant perdu*, this bad boy Butler, we should like to know what will settle him. We suspect, however, that he will not be frightened off even by this manifesto from Senators Sumner and Wilson. General Butler has two strings to his bow. His first is the Republican Convention; his second is the party of women's rights women, labor reformers, anti-ring and temperance men. The Republican Convention, they say, will be composed of nearly a thousand delegates. It will not assemble yet for a week or two, and in the mean time, of some two hundred and fifty scattering delegates elected Butler is reported as having at least a hundred, and he is working like a beaver for more, and he appears to turn up at every little town meeting where delegates are to be elected, just in time to take a hand in the work. The only issue in the State just now is Butler or anti-Butler for the regular Republican Convention. The coalition against Butler will, we conjecture, be too strong for him; but if they neglect him then he will say to the Convention, "Good morning, gentlemen," and proceed to his "new departure."

Wendell Phillips has arranged the programme. General Butler as an independent candidate will be proclaimed as standing upon the progressive ideas of "Down with the Boston ring, up with labor reform! Down with the moneyed monopolies and aristocrats, and up with the laboring masses! Down with the despotism of heartless men over defenceless women, and up with the banner of women's rights! Down with the old fossilized republican party, and up with the new liberty and equal rights' party of General Butler!" This is what we expect will be the upshot of this Butler campaign in Massachusetts. And while he will have a discouraging battle before him against John Quincy Adams as the democratic candidate on the one side and the regular republican nominee on the other, we shall not be surprised if in November we have the beginning of a great political revolution in Massachusetts, though in the beginning Butler may be defeated, and Phillips, as usual, may "come out of the little end of the horn."

THE CORPORATION COUNSEL advises the Mayor to accept the situation. In other words, the Mayor is to be controlled by the Comptroller.

A Connolly-Reform Compromise.

The retention of Connolly in the Comptroller's office, even with Andrew H. Green as his deputy, means a compromise. The demand for a reform will not permit of his retention of the most important financial office of the city government while an investigation of its affairs is going on. However honest and zealous Mr. Green may be, people cannot get rid of the idea that the presence of his superior in the office will serve greatly to hinder any thorough examination of the documents necessary to the conviction of that superior. While Connolly's fame, and probably his fortune, may be hanging upon it, it is probable that he will hesitate to conceal or make away with damaging evidence? Does the burglary at the Comptroller's office give him such a high reputation for integrity that

his hand and tongue are still to be free among papers that may be calculated to damage him as much as the vouchers that were stolen? Is Mr. Andrew H. Green so firm and Spartan-like in character that the little amenities that his superior may show him, the contrite demeanor "Slippery Dick" may affect, the continuous hum, the suggestions of compromise that are likely to be made to him, are not likely to wear away the rugged sternness of his nature and incline him to be just a little kindly to so insinuating a pen? If we are to have this reform in the city government let us have it without compromise. Let the accused and convicted Comptroller leave his place and give way to any capable man who is untainted. Let that man be Andrew H. Green, if necessary. Let the Mayor appoint him, but let him be untrammelled by the presence of Connolly himself.

The Approaching Season of Opera at the Academy.

The season has now settled down in right earnest, and all the jaybirds of fashion are back in their nests once more, leaving mountain and seaside to their natural solitude and quiet, and pluming themselves for the winter and all its attractions. Of these attractions, numerous though they be, there is but one to which the attention of the fashionable world is directed—the promised season of opera at the Academy of Music. That the introduction to this season will be brilliant no one who knows the sterling qualities of Madame Parepa-Rosa as an artist, and the strong company with which she surrounds herself, can deny. The return of Mile. Vanzini (Mrs. Jenny Van Zandt) is in itself an interesting event, and the introduction of new faces like those of Clara Doria, Karl and Cooke, and old favorites, Castle, Campbell and the Seguis, will engage the attention of all our opera habitués and raise expectations of the Nilsson season, which immediately follows, to fever heat.

The Swedish nightingale has wisely availed herself of her summer holidays to rest from her arduous labors of the last season and to gain the health and strength necessary for her first season of opera in America. Her success in concert has been of such an emphatic character that the highest anticipations are formed of her appearance in opera. Not only has she won the suffrages of a critical public by her delightful voice and artistic rendering of every work in her extensive repertoire, but she has gained a host of friends and admirers by her unaffected, ladylike demeanor in society, and the artless grace that characterizes her every word and action. Success like that which she has merited and won falls to the lot of very few artists. Therefore the world of fashion and art looks forward eagerly to the debut of Mile. Nilsson in opera, and there is little to fear that she will do everything on her part to make the season a grand success.

For the first time in many years the obstacles in the path of Italian opera in this city have been removed, and both the directors of the Academy and the entire musical public are prepared to give it a fair trial. On the management and the company engaged to support Mile. Nilsson depends a great deal. The company has some strong features in an artistic point of view and also some that admit of discussion. The contralto, Miss Cary, is a thorough artist in every sense of the word, and the tenor, Capoul, comes from Europe with such flattering testimonials that we may safely concede a success to him in advance. The baritone and bass, Barre and Jamait, are entirely unknown to the American public, and they must depend solely on their artistic attainments to prove their right to occupy such important positions in an Italian opera company. The prima donna engaged to assist Mile. Nilsson in such roles as Phyllis, in "Mignon," and the Queen, in "Hamlet," is a Mile. Leon Duval, who possesses one of the very lightest of French soprano voices. It would be well for the management, if it becomes necessary, to effect some arrangement with a prima donna of recognized ability to sing in such important roles as those we have mentioned. We have the material here, and there is no need of drawing further upon Europe. Brignoli, of the silver voice, has been retained for the season, and with him the public are very well and favorably acquainted.

The most encouraging promises are made concerning that *belle noire* of American impresari, the chorus and orchestra, which has been hitherto a disgrace to art. The manager announces that a strong detachment in both departments has been secured from Covent Garden and Her Majesty's. If so, and despite the elasticity of managerial statements, we will give this announcement credence, the prospects of a brilliant season are highly encouraging. We may remark here that the chorus and orchestra of the Parepa-Rosa troupe have also been largely reinforced by London artists.

It is not too late before the opening of either season of opera at the Academy to offer a few words of advice to the management. By dealing fairly and liberally with the public and striving honestly to present an *ensemble* perfect in every detail, the management will receive such patronage as will astonish even the oldest habitués of the opera house, and opera will have a chance at last of becoming a permanent institution in the metropolis. Parsimony in any department, company, chorus, orchestra, costumes, *mise en scene*, &c., will tend to weaken the faith of the public in opera management. Then the resident vocal and instrumental talent can always be made available for opera, and perfection of *ensemble* is attainable where competency, energy and skill are at the head of a troupe. Madame Parepa-Rosa opens at the Academy of Music on October 2, for a season of nine subscription nights, six extra nights and three matinees. The new works in her repertoire are "Anna Bolena," "Gazza Ladra," "L'urline," "L'opéra comique," "Satanella," "Columella," "The Water Carrier." A few performers of the old be, probably, given in Italian and French. The tenor Wachtel, who is now at the Stadt Theatre, is now at the Stadt Theatre. Mile. returned to the Academy on October 23. The first opera *ITALY* appears will be "Faust." The *new* is the cast:—Marguerite, Nilsson;—Satanella, Cary; Faust, Capoul; Mephistopheles, Jamait; Valentin, Barre. "Mignon," will be produced about the fourth night of the season, and "Hamlet" has